

look back to the time when our expectations were raised—though raised, alas! to fall, and sink us still lower! Yet why do we nourish the anguish of despair? Why do we turn to the bright days of hope, while it serves only to blacken the darkness of that night which is approaching? But enough—it is cruel—'tis cruel in the extreme, to pain with a recital of our sorrows, those whose hands have been, and still are stretched out for our relief."

The writer of the letter from which this extract is made, will be surprised to see it thus given to the public; but it describes so justly the state of feeling which prevails among the pious in our feeble churches in certain circumstances, that I cannot withhold it. Where a destitution of the means of grace has long been felt, and the mass of community has become insensible to their importance, and is unfettered by long continued inaction for an united and persevering effort;—and where every discouraging circumstance however trifling, tells upon the morbid sensibilities of society, and reminds them of weakness and infirmity, till the multitude are ready to say, "it is in vain to attempt anything"—who can wonder that the most determined and enterprising Christians partake of the prevailing sentiment. The drowned man, if rescued before life is quite extinct, may be resuscitated and saved,—but not without great agony to himself; and these almost expiring churches, if brought back to life and action, must pass through a series of trials, ere they attain to the strength of their better years, which can be but imperfectly apprehended by any who have not experienced them. Society has no bond of union. Its elements exist—but they are in a chaotic state. It requires a master spirit to reduce them to order; and such master spirits are rare phenomena in the waste places of Zion. Each individual's prejudices are to be carefully consulted—no man must be thwarted in his views—and yet scarcely two men have the same views—the man who is to be chosen as their minister, must possess the highest and most popular qualifications, in order to unite the suffrages of all, and yet he must accept of a salary that will compel him to a course of life utterly inconsistent with the preservation and improvement of those qualifications;—or, if he refuse the proposals that may be made him, he is regarded as a hireling, and a summary sentence of condemnation is passed on all his brethren of the profession. But difficulties of this nature are endless. I cannot even hint at more of them at this time.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ABSTRACTS FROM FOREIGN MAGAZINES,
Received at the Recorder's Office.

The Anglo-Chinese College, at Malacca, superintended by the Missionaries, Rev. Messrs. Humphreys and Collic, contains at present 26 students, the offspring of Chinese fathers and Malayan Mothers. They all read Chinese, though Malayan is their vernacular tongue; and six of them read and speak English intelligibly. Nearly all the books they read are decidedly Christian, and truly evangelical. The library of the College contains a respectable collection of books, and a small museum of curiosities. Tracts, religious books and the Scriptures are printed here for distribution among the Chinese.

The Missionaries at Malacca have seven schools under their care, containing about 250 half cast Chinese boys. These schools are established on decidedly Christian principles, and are training up schoolmasters for future service, "among their own nation."

Near Georgetown, (Pulo Penang) the Roman Catholics have a College for educating Chinese youths, to prepare them for missionaries in China. Five youths have lately been sent from it to China, and 15 more remain in it. The Roman Catholics have a school in Georgetown containing 90 boys—and the Episcopalians another containing about 50.

The inhabitants of the Islands south of Amboyna, have earnestly applied to Mr. Kam for Christian teachers, and five have been sent to them. Two others have proceeded to Banda, of which island they are natives.

The English missionaries at Bombay, say in their last letters; "We have given you an undigested statement of facts, in which, though there is little to animate, yet we hope there is nothing which ought to discourage. Many children are taught the principles of the oracles of God, numbers have read the scriptures and Tracts are widely circulated, and every day that passes away, is bringing the time of success a step nearer."

A part of southern Africa, hitherto but little known, and recently visited by Mr. Miles, Superintendent of the South African Mission, is said to "present a wide field for missionary efforts; the country is fertile, capable of sustaining a large population; the people are numerous, and ready to receive the gospel; and the facilities of communication with the colony are easy and numerous." The ignorance of the people, of the arts of civilized life, is displayed in the fact incidentally mentioned—that "when they saw our wagons descending the banks of the Bashee, they at first sight took them to be living creatures, and the wheels to be their legs, with oxen walking before them."

The mission schools in the island of Madagascar, contain 2051 scholars—average attendance, 1705. These schools are not only patronized by the king Radama, but he takes a very lively interest in their prosperity. A public examination is annually held, on which occasions his majesty usually presides, and enters with great interest into all the details of the mission.

A Madagascar Missionary School Society has been formed at Tananarivou, with the sanction of the king, and several important donations have been received for its support from residents in the capital and at the Mauritius. A public library has also been lately commenced, in order to open the stores of general knowledge to those who are engaged in learning English. The population of Madagascar is four millions.

Alexander Birnie, Esq. has generously given a free passage to three missionaries and their wives to Tahiti, with storage on board for numerous large packages, comprising beside the baggage of the missionaries, various articles & stores for the use of the mission. Such generosity deserves to be recorded for the honor of Christ, and for the imitation of others, whose ships are the Lord's, and who by such liberality can greatly relieve the funds of Foreign Mission Societies.

In Southern India, 1100 families of natives, scattered over 135 villages, have renounced Hinduism and avowed Christianity. A similar movement is taking place to the northward of Calcutta.

The Madras Auxiliary Missionary Society has established 43 schools containing 1315 children—and employs 33 readers, several of whom are instant in season and out of season in doing good—going from house to house, and from village to village, calling all to repentance. These readers are under the immediate direction of the Missionaries, and receive particular instruction from them every week or fortnight, on doctrinal and experimental religion.

In Barbice, (S. America) slave labor on the Sabbath day, and Sunday Markets have been abolished by an "Ordinance of the Lieut. Governor and Council;" and the result has been the crowding of the Missionary chapel with slaves,

the filling up of the schools, and a great anxiety to learn, both among adults and children. All meetings for religious instruction are well attended. The institution of marriage is beginning to be honored.

In London alone, it is computed that from five to seven hundred thousand human beings never hear the gospel and never can hear it, from the lack of suitable accommodation in the existing places of religious worship.

In 197 places in England, whose aggregate population is 3,548,000, only 500,000 can find admission to churches of the establishment already built. The remaining 3,048,000, are left by the rulers of the Church, either to be provided for by Protestant Dissenters, or to perish in ignorance and vice.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN GERMANY.

The sovereigns of several of the German States are seeking to raise the Jews in their dominions from their moral degradation, and to ameliorate their condition, civilly and politically. The principal means used for this end is education; and in the kingdom of Prussia particularly, the laws and regulations on this subject are spoken of as most excellent. In addition to the measures taken for the establishment of common schools, from which the best results are anticipated, a plan drawn up by the Jewish high priest of Berlin, for establishing amongst his people a Theological Seminary for the education of teachers—not as formerly, for the mere study of the Talmud, but for the attainment of general knowledge and classical literature, and particularly for the study of the Old Testament, has been submitted to the government, and has received its decided approbation and support.

In the Grand Duchy of Weimar, all prohibitory laws relating to marriages between Christians and Jews have been repealed, and a motion to the same effect has been made in the House of Representatives of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt.

Professor Tholuck writes under date of Jan. 12, that the work of God among the Jews at Berlin has not ceased, "but I am sorry to say," he adds, "the instructors are few." The evangelical ministers in Berlin are so much engaged, that they generally refuse the charge of Proselytes. An aged Jew lately made application for baptism to no less than six ministers successively, but in vain. This Jew remarked, that in times of the apostles, many teachers of Christianity ran after the Jews to convert them; but now the Jews actually are obliged to turn from one Christian teacher to another for instruction, and without being able to get it. Dr. T. says that none of the proselytes in Berlin, mentioned by him during the last two or three years, have fallen off.

From an official statement of the number of Jews who embraced Christianity in the Prussian dominions, during the years 1820, '21, '22, '23, and '24, it appears that the whole number was 543; or, on average, more than 100 each year. The whole number of Jews in the kingdom is 75,000.—[N. Y. Obs.]

PROTESTANT FEMALES IN FRANCE.

Duchess of Broglie—Madame Mallet—Madame Pelet. The Duchess of Broglie, only daughter of Madame de Stael, is the centre of an important circle; and she adds to the weight of family honors which she bears, nervous, masculine claims to mental pre-eminence.

Madame de Broglie has been the advocate and friend of evangelical religion, from absolutely feeling the moral necessity of it to satisfy the deeper desires of her heart. She found the world in its highest reasonings, and sweetest adulations, and most profuse benefactions, unequal to still the restlessness of her energies. She long trusted to her own powers to devise some harmonizing system of religion, which would suit her taste and meet her fears. This was after she had found every human authority unavailable to the end of her researches after a reasonable and a consoling religion. At length wearied with the pursuit of her head, she resolved to be guided by her heart, and that its dictates should be her only light. Her heart was more insatiable than her head, and finally induced her to throw away all secondary dictates, and with humble prayer commit herself to divine teaching in the study of the scriptures.

Madame Jules Mallet is of a gentle, benevolent nature. Misery of every description found in her an administering friend, and her philanthropy was exercised on general Christian principles, from the wish to please and imitate God in relieving his creatures. Her private duties were observed as exactly as her knowledge dictated. As Evangelical light penetrated and diffused itself around her circle of active friends, she began gradually to feel that religion was devotional as well as practical, and that to enjoy an elevation of sentiment, it was necessary to contemplate the work of redemption accomplished by the love of our Saviour. When, like Cornelius, she was engaged in her ordinary prayers, the whole creation seemed annihilated, and she and her Saviour alone remained to her consciousness. The infinite sovereign compassion of God, in this act of mercy, so overwhelmed her, that for a long time she remained on her knees absorbed in a amazement and gratitude. That one discovery revolutionized all her incentives of action, and brought her into intimate society and friendship with those whom she had previously feared as mysterious and inconceivable.

Madame M. has a very large number of persons immediately under her affectionate & Christian influence. Since her conversion she has devoted much of her time to correspondence with relatives on the essential doctrines of faith in Christ, and justification by his righteousness.—She wrote one of the last Reports of the Ladies' Auxiliary Missionary Society, and has also written a number of beautiful Tracts for the Paris Society.

What can be said of the leader of this little efficient band of French Missionary ladies, Madame Pelet? She who was in Christ first, and whose short course of lively piety has been marked by so many singular facts? She must be known to be conceived by the imagination. Her work is in France and in the French Capital, and she has been chosen for her career of Heavenly mercy. The patience of love is her grand moral character. She seems only to live in other beings, and no where to rest but on an errand of mercy. Her life is a current of benevolence—full of sorrow, yet always rejoicing. She has but one joy, and that is in God. She gives herself wholly to his cause. She would win all souls to Christ—or she would, if possible, beguile them all into the narrow way. She loves God with that peculiar ardor, that she shrinks with horror at the thought of exciting one enemy against him by presenting his gospel in any but the most attractive forms; and her perseverance to accomplish the salvation of a soul by every means short of terror, is almost like the divine strivings with insensate man.

Madame Pelet has effected wonders during fifteen months residence at her country Chateau, where all was living death—protestant and death. She collected 300 children into Sabbath and week schools—formed among them voluntary associations to support the Bible Society, of Paris—brought them so forward in the knowledge of the Scriptures, and gave such a general excitement, that she could leave them with an assur-

ance that her work was accomplished; because God had raised up such an abundance of instruments to carry forward her plans. In Paris, she has 100 Bible subscribers of the working class, to whom she devotes one entire day of the week. She has a library consecrated to the work of conversion, containing all the awakening and instructive works she can purchase in the French, English and German languages.—Every letter she meets with, full of Christian feelings, written under peculiar states of the heart, she copies into a book under its particular head to serve for a future occasion to impart consolation to the afflicted, &c. The complicated machinery set to work by these ladies can only be supposed by those who are familiar with the resources of a French female mind. We are disgusted with French intrigue as we meet it in every day life, but there is a tact, an adaptation, a promptitude to seize, an ability to convert, most important and useful in a great cause, which is possessed by some in an eminent degree. The influence of such characters as these must be felt. And by such instruments does God frequently build up his own kingdom in the world.

Charleston, S. C. Observer.

UTILITY OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

"On the Lord's day."

The Tract on the Lord's day, was left in a dwelling house in one of our cities, where resided a family of wealth, who were accustomed, in the warm season, to amuse themselves on the Sabbath by a trip in the steam boat. After returning one Sabbath, the tract was read by the father with close attention, who, on laying it aside, exclaimed, "This is the last time that you find me sitting on the Sabbath. Next Sunday I go to Church." He immediately provided himself a seat in an Evangelical Church.

"'Tis all for the best."

One of the Tracts I received from you last summer, says a Clergyman in a very destitute part of New York, found its way into a neighborhood of fifteen or twenty families, who lived remote from any other settlement, and who were called "The Lost Nation." There was not a pious person in the settlement, and as I have been informed, were in a state of disregard to religion and the Sabbath. This Tract "'Tis all for the best," was given by my brother to a woman, who carried it home, read it, was deeply affected with her condition, and sought relief in prayer, from the Lord. Her husband forbade her praying in the house, and she went out into the surrounding woods, in the midst of winter, and there knelt in prayer, for mercy, for her lost and guilty soul. This she continued to do for some weeks. But, behold the Lord, as it is believed, heard her prayer, and gave her an interest in the Redeemer. Like the woman of Samaria, she told her neighbors that she had found the Messiah. God inclined their hearts to listen; a work of grace commenced—and the result is, that the heads of "The Lost Nation," except "The Lost Nation," have become praying Christians; most of them have a profession of religion; and their settlement, which but a short time since, was a moral wilderness, has become a Christian neighborhood.

"The last hours of Francis Newport," and "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain."

The officer of one of our public Literary and Scientific Institutions, on whom it devolves steadily to minister at the altar, was called upon by a student, who, he thought, would be as likely as any other, to receive in good part a word of serious exhortation. He presented him four Tracts, two of which he requested him to read for his own personal benefit, and the other two, one of which was *The last hours of the Hon. Francis Newport*, to drop unseen, where some of his skeptical fellow students would be likely to find them. One week after, on Saturday afternoon, another student called on this clerical officer. Soon after he entered, he said, "You do not know me, sir, my name is —," and then burst into tears. For some time he could not utter a word. The minister, convinced that was the cause of his distress, said to him, "My friend, if, as I trust your grief is connected with religion, if you desire to become a servant of God, be contented to open your heart to me, whose heart is already open to you." "I do desire to be a servant of God," said he. Deep emotion prevented his further utterance for a few moments. Being then asked what were the circumstances of his case, he replied: "A Tract was lying in my room last Saturday. I cannot imagine how it got there; but I took it up, read it, and it made a powerful impression on my mind. It was an account of the death of an Infidel." On being requested to give some account of the previous state of his mind, he said he had not actually considered himself an Infidel, but had considered himself very profane, and in the habit of speaking lightly of religion, and nothing had effected a more radical change in his mind, than the reading of that Tract. He soon manifested much anxiety for the student through whose instrumentality he had received the Tract. "To him, under God," said he to his minister, and next to you, sir, I owe an immeasurable debt, and by the help of God, I will not let him alone till we have laid him under a great debt. A few days after, he called upon his minister, with this very young man from whom he had received the Tract, leaning on his arm: "Here he is, sir," said he, "the Lord has brought him." Unable to restrain his emotion at beholding what he hoped the Lord was doing for him, the minister threw his arms around his neck, and blessed him. "I can hold out no longer," said he, "it is not the first time, I have been called. I can hold out no longer. I will be a servant of God, henceforth, for ever." It was reading the *Shepherd of Salisbury Plain*, that he first felt his heart expanded with love to God, and bursting with the spirit of prayer. "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth." These two young men are now active members of the Church of Christ, their hearts are enlarged, and their minds are purified. They are both zealously engaged in the cause of Sabbath Schools; by one of them a school of a hundred children has been raised up, where, in a population of a thousand, the Gospel has scarcely ever been preached; by one, among a people destitute of the regular means of grace, social meetings for prayer and instruction are held every week; by the other, a large number of the ignorant, and the perishing; they are both zealously engaged in the cause of Sabbath Schools; by one of them a school of a hundred children has been raised up, where, in a population of a thousand, the Gospel has scarcely ever been preached; by one, among a people destitute of the regular means of grace, social meetings for prayer and instruction are held every week; by the other, a large number of the ignorant, and the perishing; they are both zealously engaged in the cause of Sabbath Schools.

The Female Tract Society of the city of New-York, report, that the Directors of one of their Female Associations penetrated through a dark alley to the abode of a wretched man, grown old in sin, who, when affectionately accosted on the subject of religion, at first rudely replied to him, "I suppose you wish to convert me!" and soon after passionately exclaimed, with reference to the family broils that disturbed his peace, "It's pretty hard, if I've got to have a hell here, and another hell hereafter!" yet by the reading of Tracts, accompanied with words of Christian kindness, he was induced to visit a place of worship, where he became a regular attendant, having at last given reason to believe, near before entered the house of God on the Sabbath.

[American Tract Magazine.]

REVIVALS.

REVIVAL IN BIDDEFORD, ME.

The Christian Mirror contains an account of a revival in Biddeford, written by a person in that town, from which we take the principal facts.

At the approach of winter, a revival—a thing which had not been seen in the parish for eighty years,—began to be a subject of interesting, and on the part of some, of confident expectation. In the month of December, the weekly female prayer-meeting was divided into six branches, for the better accommodation of every part of the parish. Their meetings were to be simultaneous, and weekly, as before. At the same time a weekly meeting was instituted, designed for inquirers if any there should be. One meeting, only, of this description had occurred, when at a social visit, the Spirit of God descended with glorious power. We could feel an indescribable solemnity coming over our spirits, and a thrilling conviction that the place was sacred. Several young females present, all of whom were members of a Bible Class, were awakened instantly, and signified their readiness to adopt a solemn resolution to endeavor, with all earnestness, to obtain salvation. All retired from the place, as orphans would retire from the closing grave of a parent. From that time it was felt, that God had come. Christians could say, humbly, yet joyfully, "Lo this is our God, we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in him." The usual name was now without hesitation given

en to the meeting for inquiry; and at the second meeting of this kind after the work began, 40 were present; at the third, 72. For one month the number of hopeful conversions averaged one each day, & notwithstanding the sparseness of the population, meetings, though necessarily frequent, were numerously attended. The whole number of hopeful conversions is between fifty and sixty. Of these, but a few are males; and by far the greater part of the whole are young. Most of these young females were members of a Bible Class, whose attention had been very particularly directed to some of the prominent doctrines of the gospel.

STATE OF RELIGION IN BERKSHIRE CO. MS.

Berkshire Association includes 20 churches—only one is vacant. Has enjoyed a very extensive revival of religion this year. By the middle of March almost every church was enjoying a season of special quickening. In some places, for several weeks, little else was done than to attend to the concerns of the soul. The revival has been attended with an unusual spirit of prayer. Christians have felt that God was their refuge and strength. They have been, in most places, unusually engaged. In visiting from house to house, some of them have devoted day after day, and week after week. The labor bestowed has been abundant; many have considered it a great privilege that they might be "co-workers together with God." In many instances, this work of God has been perfectly overwhelming. Meetings have been held at all times of the day, and attended by almost every variety of characters. God has remarkably preserved the union of the churches with one another, and with their pastors, and among their own members. Christians have stayed up the hands of their pastors, by their prayers and labors. The revival has greatly extended an acquaintance among Christians, and greatly increased the fellowship of the churches.

The work has been most powerful in Lee, Lenox, Pittsfield, Becket and Otis. In Becket, a sudden stop was put to the good work by a division of the public mind as to the mode and subjects of baptism. In no other place has there been any injury produced by sectarian influence. This one fact is mentioned merely by way of caution against a diversion of the public mind from the concerns of the soul by directing the attention, during a revival, to any subject not immediately connected with the great salvation.

The following is a statement of the supposed number of those who have indulged hopes of a saving change during this revival. The places are named in the order of the time in which the revivals commenced.

Sheffield, about 45; Stockbridge, South, 100; Great Barrington, 40; New Marlborough, North, 60; Tyringham, 60; Sandisfield, 70; Becket, including Baptists, 150; Pittsfield, 300; Lanesboro, 28; Williamstown 30; Williams' College, 6; Richmond, 100; Lenox, 200; Lee, 250; Dalton, 40; West Stockbridge, 60; New Marlborough, South, 15; Otis, 150; Egremont, 15; Stockbridge, North, 40. Total, 1740.

N. Haven Intelligencer.

Revivals in Connecticut.—The General Association say, "Revivals of religion the past year have been multiplied. Throughout Litchfield North Association, 'God has poured out his Spirit.' In several of the congregations, the work has been great. Hundreds have found mercy. The churches have put on their beautiful garments. Love, peace, joy in the Holy Ghost, mark their intercourse, and show forth the power of godliness."

In Litchfield South, many of the churches are cheered with the returning presence of God, and the conversion of sinners to Christ. In Middlesex Association, seven churches have been blessed with special revivals. In Hartford North, the Spirit has been shed copiously on eight of the churches; and more than four hundred have already been added to their number. Five churches have extensively shared in the same blessing in Hartford South; four to considerable extent in Fairfield East; one eminently in Fairfield West; several in New Haven East; and in all the District Associations, more or less of the churches have rejoiced in the special work of the Holy Spirit. In many of them the work is at this time in its most interesting progress." [ib.]

Ticonderoga, N. Y.—"For about a year past, there has been more than ordinary attention to Religion in this place. About the middle of May last, the attention seemed to increase very fast; convictions and conversions were multiplied. During the space of five weeks, forty precious souls were rejoicing in hope. The whole number that have indulged a hope, is fifty. The good work is still going on." [Philadelphia.]

Virginia.—A writer in the Columbian Star, gives an account of a revival in Richmond, which commenced in September last, or a little earlier. Of the result he says: "Since the commencement of the Revival, about 220 have been added to the First Baptist Church, one third of them colored persons.—To the Second Baptist Church 53 have been added, only three of whom are colored.—In the Methodist churches, we learn 175 have been received, and about 100 have been added to the two Presbyterian churches. Indeed we hazard the conjecture that the number of praying zealous white professors of religion has been doubled in this city within the last twelve months.—He also gives an account of several other places. "About ten miles north of this city, a most precious revival has been for some time experienced under the active labors of Elder Eli Ball. He has baptized about 60 persons, the largest part of them respectable white people; and among them one whole household, consisting of six white persons. Thirty to forty miles north of this, in Hanover and Caroline counties, there has been a most powerful revival, and we hear but between 2 and 300 have been baptized by Elder Barlow; and at Four-mile-Creek, ten miles below this city, about twenty have been recently baptized."

Norfolk, Va.—An intelligent gentleman from Virginia, informs us that a powerful revival of religion is now prevailing in Norfolk and the vicinity among Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists and Methodists. It appears to have commenced in Portsmouth, and has extended to Norfolk, Williamsburg, Suffolk, and Newport. Many of the workmen in the Navy-Yard Gosport have shared in its influence.—N. Y. Obs.

A BIBLE CLASS CONVERTED

The narrative of the state of religion in the Presbytery of Hopewell, Geo. which was read in the late meeting of the General Assembly contains the following notice of a Bible Class in Athens, where there was an extensive revival of religion: "Among those from the inhabitant of the village, may perhaps be mentioned one circumstance for the encouragement of Bible classes. One of the ministers of Athens proposed the young ladies of the village to unite themselves together into a Bible Class, and to meet on each week. Twelve, neither of whom were professors of religion, nor at that time serious, consented upon the condition that nothing should be said to them individually upon the subject of experimental religion. Upon this condition they did, and by the blessing of God upon the exercises those meetings, they were in a few weeks fleetly willing to listen to any thing which the evangel-

of Christ would say. They have every one in it believed passed from death unto life. They have publicly united with the Presbyterian church in that place, and as yet adorn their profession, and two have united with other denominations."

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, JULY 20, 1827.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MAINE.

The late meeting of this body at Hallowell, was the first held since its complete organization; and the returns concerning the state of the churches, were less perfect than may be expected hereafter. We can give only an abridgement of the account published in the Mirror.

York Conference, the first formed in the state or the country, has 20 churches, and 15 pastors; 4 churches are destitute, and two are united under one pastor. The number of members is about 600. The largest are Saco and Kennebec, each having over 100. Some are very small. Wells and Biddeford have had revivals lately, and some other towns special seriousness. In Wells, nearly 100 have been anxious inquirers. Elliot, not connected with the conference, has a revival; and 50 or 60 have been added.

Cumberland Conference comprises 29 churches, and about 2600 professors. The second church in Portland has about 540; the church in Minot and the 1st in North Yarmouth have each about 200. Several, however, are small and feeble; and 10 are destitute. Four have settled pastors by the aid of this body. Westbrook, Portland, Harpswell and Poland, are blessed with revivals. The work commenced in Westbrook soon after a session of the County Conference, New Gloucester, Gray, and 2d in N. Yarmouth, within a little more than a year, have been peculiarly blessed.

Lincoln Conference has 15 churches, and about 1000 members. The first in Bath has 160, and other over 100. Of the churches, 6 have no pastors. No revival is reported.

Kennebec Conference has 15 churches, and about 1000 members. Of the churches, 8 are destitute, and 4 of them never had pastors. W.throp has about 180 members. Hallowell and Vassalborough are next in size. No revival is reported.

Hallowell Conference has 8 churches. The whole number in the County is about 16, and 8 or 9 pastors, and about 750 members. Prospect has enjoyed a precious season of revival.

Washington County has no Conference. The churches are 9; the largest, at West Methuen, having 135 members. Of the 9 churches, 7 are destitute; those at West and East Machias only having pastors. Dennysville has had a season of refreshing.

Penobscot Conference has 9 churches, and 442 members, of whom 144 are in that of Bangor. Four churches have no pastors. There is a revival at Brownville; and at Passadumcook in the wilderness, 30 miles north of Bangor, where 80 souls indulge a hope. Probably a church will soon be formed there.

Somerset Conference has 14 churches, and 427 members. Five of the churches, Bangor, Norridgewock, Solon, Madison and Strong, have settled ministers, who labor with them one half or three fourths of the time. The others enjoy the occasional labors of these ministers, or other missionaries more or less steadily. Several of these are feeble and can do but little in their churches. Norridgewock and Solon have revivals. In the former place, 39 have made profession.

Oxford Conference, (including Otisfield, which also belongs to the Cumberland,) has 16 churches, 11 pastors, and about 700 members. Amherst has an awakening. The church in Norway received 33 within the year, the fruits of revival.

"Thus," says the report, "we have traversed over the State of Maine.—We find 8 Conferences, and one County without a Conference. One hundred and twenty-five churches are associated in these churches about 6500 members. Seventy-three only of these churches have settled pastors, leaving 52 destitute. Besides these churches thus united in Conference, there are some almost every county, nominally congregated, that have not connected themselves with bodies. These probably amount to about 100, making the whole number in the state about 1000 and fifty-five."

MAINE BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At the late meeting of this Society in Hallowell, the sermon was delivered by Rev. Asa Cummings, Editor of the Christian Mirror. Preachers for next year are, Rev. D. M. Mitchell and Prof. Newman; and the meeting is to be held at Gorham. Capt. Browne declining reelection as treasurer, Prof. Newman was elected. The Directors have acceded to the new regulations of the Parent Society. The following paragraphs from their report, exhibits a summary of the operations of this Branch.

"Since the formation of this society in 1815, 32 young men have been assisted by it; of these 7 have become preachers of the Gospel, including one, who is a professor at College; 4 are now students in divinity; 2 are preceptors of Academies; 3 were removed by death, before they had completed their education; 3 have, one of whom however, has attached himself to a mission among the Tuscaroras; from one, very soon after he was received on the list of beneficiaries, assistance was withdrawn, on account of want of conduct rendering doubtful his piety. Of the situation of one, who completed two or three years in his collegiate studies, the Directors are ignorant. Of those, now upon our list, 7 are members of College, and 2 are preparing for College."

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The importance of sound moral and religious instruction for the right training of our youth, is evidently taking a deeper hold on public feeling. As an evidence of this, the question has been not infrequently asked, with parental solicitude, Can I place my son, during four of the most valuable years of his life, in the establishment of principles and character, at Cambridge College? This question, which has been often asked in the social circle, I would now ask publicly, hoping some of your able and judicious correspondents will furnish a satisfactory answer.

ANOTHER CORNER STONE LAID.

On Tuesday last, at 9 A. M. was laid the corner stone of a new Orthodox Congregational Church, to be erected on the corner of Salem and Bennett Streets, at the north part of this city. Rev. Mr. WISNER offered some introductory remarks. Col. JOSEPH JENKINS laid the stone, and made the deposits hereafter mentioned. Rev. Mr. GREEN prayed, and Rev. EDWARD BECKWITH gave the Address. We expect a copy of this performance for our next paper.

The following is the inscription on the plate. The Corner Stone of this edifice was laid with religious ceremonies, July 17, in the year of our Lord 1827, on which is erecting a Temple for the worship of JEHOVAH; FATHER, SON, AND HOLY GHOST.

"Building Committee, John C. Proctor, Joseph Jenkins, Alfred Richardson, Daniel Safford, and L. P. Grosvenor; George E. Head, Secretary; Joseph Jenkins, Architect."

Copies of the following papers were also deposited: Subscription paper; Trust-deed of Hancock church, to which the subscription paper refers; Articles of Faith and Covenant, of the Orthodox Congregational churches in this city; Religious Newspapers of the past week; Missionary Herald for July.

JEWS SOCIETY.

By the suspension of the plan at New-York, for an American Colony of Inquiring Jews, many societies which had become auxiliary to the Society for Meliorating the condition of the Jews, are at a loss what course to pursue. Their contributions are not needed by that Society at present, if they ever will be; and there is no other general Society in this country, for the benefit of the house of Israel. In these circumstances, we take the liberty to say, on our own responsibility, that the Ladies' Society in Boston maintain a Missionary to the Jews in Palestine, who is under the direction of the American Board—and that they wish to enlarge the sphere of their operations. Can the different Jews Societies in New England do better, therefore, than to send their collections to this Society? The Treasurer is Miss Frances Erving, No. 17, Fayette Place, Boston. Their annual Report, which was published in the Recorder of June 1st, will inform our readers of their proceedings.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

We have received a circular concerning the affairs of this College, with a request that we would re-publish it. If it were practicable, we would cheerfully comply: for we certainly wish that the College at Washington may rise again and be a light to the world, and we think this document furnishes some ground for the confidence and the exertions of its friends. We have hitherto published only bare facts, as they occurred, though often requested to go further; for we would not take part in an unprofitable contest. The following is the substance of the Circular:

It is published by a Committee of the Baptist General Convention, who held a session in Washington from June 27th to July 24th, consisting of Rev. R. B. Sample, L. Bolles, E. Galusha, W. T. Brantley; and by their particular request, Rev. E. Hall, of Henrico, Va. Hon. J. Thompson, of Pa. was absent. The Committee agreed, that all their discussions would turn upon one question; whether the sum of \$50,000, paid within two years from the time of the Convention, (spring of 1826,) would be sufficient to relieve the College from the pressure of existing debt. This main question, however, collaterally involved several other questions. 1. Will every dollar of the \$50,000 when paid, be made to take effect upon the College debt? 2. Can public confidence in the future administration of the financial affairs of the College be established? 3. Is there a reasonable confidence that the exercises of the Institution will be resumed, and the designs of its founders realized?

The committee, in reply to the first question, speak decidedly in the affirmative. That sum would be sufficient; and every cent of that amount, when obtained, will be faithfully and prudently applied to the liquidation of the debt. To secure this, they announce that they have secured one of their own number, Rev. Robert B. Sample, of Virginia, to remove to Washington city, who will be appointed President of the Board of Trustees, will have the immediate superintendence of all the pecuniary transactions of the institution, and will stand forth to the public as a central and responsible agent in the whole management of affairs. In making this arrangement, they have the concurrence of the present Board of Trustees in Washington.

This arrangement will also furnish a proper answer to the 2d question. "All the receipts and disbursements will be under Mr. S.'s immediate supervision and control, in connection with a disinterested and prudent board of trustees." For the purpose of amending what is faulty, and for impeaching the motives of those concerned, the committee "lament to say, that the genius of imprudent management is but too evident. Engagements have been formed, obligations contracted, and expensive plans instituted, with no other characteristics than precipitation and impetuosity, and with no other hope of fulfillment than the possibility of good will to the object." In reply to the 3d question they say, "the re-organization of the college must speedily follow the liquidation of its financial concerns," by the selection of gentlemen for a competent faculty; at what time, they cannot assure. They say, however, that they will be approaching its accomplishment. "In conclusion," they say, "it is most earnestly submitted to the honor, discretion, piety and benevolence of the whole Baptist denomination, as a matter of duty and prudence in the fear of God, to take hold of this business, and to cooperate speedily and effectually negative to the down-fall of a College, which they have once fostered with their patronage, and consecrated with their prayers."

RELIGIOUS CELEBRATIONS.

July 4, 1827. [Continued.]
Barnstable, Mass. Rev. Mr. Sprague. Collection, \$80.50.
New Bedford, Mass. Methodist.
N. Congregational. Rev. Dr. Jenks, of Boston.
N. Baptist. Rev. Mr. Morgridge.
Newtown, Vt. Rev. Mr. Ashcraft.
Hick Hills, Conn. Rev. Mr. Crosby.
Day, Me. Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Waterville.
Rumford, N. H. Meetings in two Societies.
Worcester, N. Y. Rev. Mr. Penny.
Washington, Va. Baptists. Rev. R. T. Daniel.

PRAYER ANSWERED.

In a town in New Hampshire, where a Revival is now enjoyed, a pious lady felt great solicitude for the conversion of her husband, who was supposed to be a Deist. She was constrained to pray much for him, but for some time saw no indications of an answer being given to her supplications. One night she had such intense desires for this blessing, that she could not retire, but continued in secret prayer beside the bed of her husband. In her earnestness, supposing him to be asleep, she cried aloud, "O God, have mercy upon my poor husband." Her husband upon this arose, and repeated the cry, "O God, have mercy upon me, a miserable sinner." They continued in prayer together some time; since which she has hopefully experienced religion, and is actively engaged in promoting the revival.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder—Price One Dollar a year in advance.

CONTENTS OF NO. 6.

Narrative. The Orphan—Benevolence. The Blind Boy. Little George, the Widow, and the Invalid. The Sabbath School. Happiness in Death. A Mother taught to read by her Son. The Nursery. Time to Pray. Children's Prayers Answered. Youth's Companion. Filial Duties. Miscellaneous. Barbarity of Whale Fishing. An Indian Commentary. The Weather. The Little Teacher. Thomas and his Chickens. Filial Tenderness. Poetry. Epithalamium. The Graves of a Household. The Little Beggar. Variety. Disputes, Quarrels, Fightings, False Labels. Maxims.

CONTENTS OF NO. 7.

Narrative. The happy Cottage Children. Mary Ann Harris. Religion. Prayer answered. Praying Children. Morality. The silver sentence. The Sabbath School. Mr. Raikes and his old scholar. The Nursery. What a King asked of God. Miscellaneous. The Tiger and Alligator. The useful Disappointment. Youth's Companion. Filial Duties. Independence. Poetry. Margaret and the two little Chairs.

CONTENTS OF NO. 8.

Narrative. Are you happy when you are cross? The young Drummer. Religion. Early Piety. Singular Reminiscence. Morality. Responsibility of Females. The Sabbath School. Recent Facts. The Nursery. The Persecutor who became a Preacher. Miscellaneous. An Affectionate Tiger. Youth's Companion. Religious Celebration. Poetry. Protection. Swiss Mother's Song. Variety. Maxims.

Examples. A gentleman in a neighboring state, who has sent us 8 subscribers, procured one of them in this manner. Seeing a lad out of employ, he offered to procure him the Youth's Companion for a year, if he would hoe a field of potatoes for him. He went cheerfully to work, and did the job well in a day and a half. The little daughter of a Clergyman in the same state had a poultry yard, the profits of which furnished her pin money; but she valued it most as supplying her charity purse. At his suggestion, on the first appearance of the Companion, she made a sale and became a subscriber. A Sabbath school teacher, in a town not far from Boston, has recommended the paper in his school, and procured names for ten copies.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Greece.—A part of a letter from Mr. Gridley was read at the Monthly Concert in Boston, dated Smyrna 18th of March, 1827, in which he speaks of the state of education among the Greeks. The number of their schools in Smyrna, so far as he could ascertain, was 31; containing about 700 scholars, chiefly young men. The principal studies pursued, were reading, writing and arithmetic; and although the advantages were in many respects poor, numbers of the scholars contrived to gain a pretty thorough acquaintance with those branches. The books used, were chiefly in ancient Greek. Those in Modern Greek were extremely scarce, and much sought after. The children in special were greatly delighted with them. Twenty applications for such books were received by Mr. G. in a single day from persons who could read well. One of them came half a day's journey for no other purpose. It was still true that the "Greeks seek after wisdom." Every Greek village in the vicinity has its school, and Mr. G. was informed, that notwithstanding the calamities of war, schools were still kept in operation in every part of the Morea. He mentions visiting seven sail of Greek vessels lying in the harbor. To each crew he gave about 20 Tracts, as a donation from Americans. They were received with much apparent gratitude.

Indians in Canada.—Rev. T. Osgood writes from Canada, to a gentleman in Rochester, N. Y. dated June 23, "The Lord is doing great things for our Indians. Within one year a most astonishing alteration has been produced among several of the tribes. I have recently seen several hundreds of them convened for worship. At different places I have had opportunity to preach to them by means of an interpreter, and it is peculiarly gratifying to see with what solemnity and reverence they attend upon the preached Gospel."

The Bible Cause.—Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Sedgewick has undertaken an agency, with the hope of raising, at least, \$1000, to be denominated The South American Bible Fund. It is to be handed over to the Managers of the Am. Bible Society, and its value in Bibles is to be sent to South America, and the avails to be brought back to procure another supply, with the expectation that it will prove a living stream conveying the water of life without interruption, till it shall have pervaded every portion of the new states of America, Cuba, &c. Mr. M.'s success in this place, and on his way hither, has been considerable.

Penobscot Conference.—Encouraging facts have been connected with the meetings of this conference. When it was stated at their first meeting, that one of the objects of the conference was to pray for the influences of the Holy Spirit upon impenitent sinners, the attention of one young lady was arrested, and she is now an active member of the church. The good effects of their second meeting resulted in the settlement of a gospel minister. At their last meeting in Garland, representation was made by one of the delegates of the church in Brownville of the exceeding low state of religion in that place, which made such an impression on his mind as was not removed until the revival in that place commenced. The number of hopeful conversions in this revival is upwards of 30.

Destitute Churches.—We learn by the N. H. Repository, that a collection of \$20, taken at the close of the first meeting of Piscataqua Conference, was bestowed on a feeble church with good effect. They had long been destitute of a pastor, and were about parting with a preacher whom they had had for some time. This relief revived them, and a pastor is now settled with good prospects. The Conference has recommended that collections be taken in all the churches or congregations.

Barnstable County, Mass.—The first Baptist church in this county was formed in 1757 at Harwich; the 2nd in 1771, at Barnstable. Within the last 3 years, 6 others have been established, and the whole eight contain nearly six hundred members.

Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y.—The Baptist Register mentions a revival of religion in this place, which commenced in a school, taught by a student of the theological Seminary at Hamilton. The baptisms have been 53.

The Presbytery of Rochester, N. Y., held a semi-annual meeting, June 26. Religion is generally in a more flourishing state than at the last stated meeting. Six of the churches have experienced a refreshing from the Divine presence, and in most of the other churches there are more hopeful appearances than usual.

Sabbath Schools.—The interest of the people of Maine in these institutions has of late received a large increase, if we may judge from the frequent orders on the Depository for books. They have been so numerous, that it has become necessary to order a new remittance.—Chr. Mirror.

Theological School, Cambridge.—The annual visitation of this school took place on Friday last. There were six dissertations by the Junior class, 9 by the Middle, and 5 by the Senior. That "on the conversion of Ram Mohun Roy, and its effect upon Christianity in India," and that "on the connection between enlightened views of Christianity, and lukewarmness in its cause," must have been worth hearing.

Episcopal Convention of Massachusetts.—This body met in Boston, June 20. Sermon by Rev. T. Edson, of Lowell. Present, the bishop, 11 presbyters, 4 deacons, 47 lay delegates. Rev. B. C. Cutler was chosen Secretary; T. W. Phillips, Esq. Treas. By the parochial reports it appears, that there are in the state 1137 communicants, and 625 sabbath school members. A committee for the purpose had expended \$8000 on the repairs of Christ Church, Cambridge. A committee was elected to collect permanent funds for that church. Convention passed resolutions, approving the Church Sunday School Union, and appointing a committee to report measures of co-operation with that body.

Episcopal Convention of Vermont.—This body met at Bethel June 27. Present, 7 presbyters, 3 deacons and 7 lay delegates representing 7 parishes. Sermon by Rev. S. Nash, Rev. A. Bronson, President, Rev. J. Clap, Secretary. The annual meeting in future is to be held on the last Wednesday in May. Communicants 722, Sabbath School members 300. A committee was appointed, to consider the expediency of withdrawing from the Eastern Diocese, and of electing a Bishop for the Diocese of Vermont.

Episcopal Convention of Delaware.—This body met, June 9. Sermon by Rev. D. Higbee. In 7 churches there are 402 communicants, and 370 sabbath scholars. In this state there are 4 presbyters, 1 deacon, and 13 congregations.

Maternal Association at Utica, N. Y.—The Association commenced three years ago, and from the last report, it appears that among the children belonging to it more than twenty are hopefully pious. What mothers have done, mothers can do. Go, then, mothers in Israel, and do likewise.—[West. Rec.]

The Rev. Mr. Yates, English Baptist Missionary from Calcutta, has performed a tour in Vermont, giving public Addresses; and is now on a tour in the western part of New-York, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Bourne, Missionary from the Bay of Honduras.

On Wednesday last, the new House of Worship, erected in Federal Street, Boston, was dedicated. It is for the use of the Fourth Baptist Church, which has just been formed with great unanimity. The members are principally from the other Baptist churches; and are, we understand, about sixty in number.

The Introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph Grafton. Rev. Mr. Jacobs read selections from the Scriptures. Rev. Mr. Grosvenor prayed. Sermon by Rev. D. SHARP, from Eccl. 5. 1, *Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God; Pray by Rev. Dr. Bolles; Recognition of the Church, and Address, by Rev. Mr. Knowles.*

The Meeting House is a neat and spacious edifice, built of brick, 74 feet wide and 86 long, including the porch. It has a basement story, containing a large and very convenient Vestry, two rooms for candidates to prepare for baptism, and three large rooms for other purposes. There are 117 pews on the lower floor, and 24 in the gallery. A cupola is erected, and a bell, weighing 1635 lbs. The house is finished in a neat and beautiful style, and situated in a central part of the city. Expense upwards of \$9,000 dollars. This event is one of peculiar gratification to the Baptist churches; and, we believe we may say, they have the good wishes and prayers of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

ORDINATIONS, &c. In Hartford, Conn. July 11, Mr. HARRIS SEARS was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church. Sermon by Rev. Daniel Sharp, of Boston, from Rom. 1. 16.

On Thursday, June 7, the Rev. JAMES MC EWE was ordained as Colleague Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Bridport, Vt.

At Mendon, N. Y. a new Presbyterian Church was dedicated June 26. Sermon by Rev. Eddy, of Canaan.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

The Paris Liberal Paper, the Constitutional, says Mr. Canning is the Prime Minister of Representative Europe. The quantity of Hemp imported into England in 1826, 465,947 cwt. all but 8605 in British ships.

The British frigate Cambridge had arrived at Portsmouth from Lima and Rio Janeiro, with 160,000 sterling in dollars. Letters from Paris, according to the Sun of the 7th, state that information had been received from Madrid, that the Duke of San Carlos had been appointed Ambassador to the Court of France, instead of being appointed Prime Minister of Spain. It is added, that such is the state of public feeling in Barcelona, that there is every reason to believe that the province will shortly be in a state of revolt.

From an article in the Paris Monitor of June 4, it appears that the French government had serious grounds of complaint against the Bey of Algiers, and that a naval squadron had sailed from Toulon to chastise him. It is stated that French ships had been searched and pillaged by corsairs, and that in an audience demanded by the Consul general and Charge d'Affaires, he was grossly insulted by the Bey.—The London papers contain intelligence from Calcutta to Jan. 30, and from Batavia to Feb. 3. Dues San Carlos had been appointed Ambassador to the Court of France, instead of being appointed Prime Minister of Spain.

M. Onis, formerly minister of Spain to the United States, and ambassador of Naples under the Constitutional government, had died at Madrid.

The King of Bavaria has made a journey incognito to Rome, and the title of Emperor of Austria. It is said that the only object of this visit is to see the Pope.

The Queen of Wurtemberg, after an absence of 30 days, has returned to England. A large concourse cheered her enthusiastically on her arrival on her native shore.

Greece.—Letters from Corfu, given by a Journal of Rome announces that Ibrahim Pacha left Molon on the 28th ult. to make an incursion upon some villages of the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. The number of the inhabitants killed in two days was about two thousand. Egyptian armed vessels kept along the coast whilst the troops chased the fugitives to the shore, where they were killed or made prisoners. Nevertheless some boats of the islands picked up a great number, who were conveyed to Zante, and from thence to Calmes.—Paris paper.

The Bavarian officers in the Greek service, have received further leave of absence from the Bavarian government for a year, with a continuance of their full pay. It is stated that a part of these officers are about to return from Greece.—Lieu. Col. Heigiger, and several others however will remain.

It is stated that Count Capo d'Istria is appointed to the head of the Greek Government, and that Gen. Church is appointed to the head of the army. If this is true, and they accept their appointments, they can hardly fail to introduce an entire reform into the administration of the government, and of the army. The Count is a Greek, and was born at Corfu. He entered when young into the service of the emperor of Russia, and under that government has filled many important offices.—Boston Advertiser.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, of May 22 says, There has been a great many of our merchant vessels involved in difficulties with the Brazilian government, but through the assiduous exertions of Com. Biddle, they have all been cleared, and we have taken all the American seamen who requested protection, out of their service, some of whom were imprisoned.

Mr. Cony, our Charge d'Affaires to Peru, was at the last accounts in Chili. He arrived at Valparaiso on the 10th of April.

New Hampshire.—The Legislature during its session passed 63 acts and 15 resolutions. Among the former was one for the suppression of lotteries, and one for raising \$40,000 for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Hampton Beach.—A Hotel has been erected on Bear's Head, near Hampton Beach, in New Hampshire, a situation similar, in many respects, to that of the Hotel at Nahant. The Hampton Beach is an agreeable place of resort. On the 4th of July nearly three hundred persons were provided with a sumptuous dinner at the hotel.

Florida.—At the late election of a Delegate in Congress for Florida, there were 1603 votes for Mr. White the late Delegate, and 730 for Colonel Gadsden. The whole number of votes was 2333, which was an increase of 789 votes since the election of 1825, indicating a corresponding increase of population.

Farmington Canal.—According to the report of the treasurer of this canal, submitted to the Stockholders at their annual meeting on the 2d inst. the sum expended is \$342,017, and the funds unexpended, consisting of installments not yet paid and cash in the hands of the treasurer amount to \$107,542. That is, the canal is nearly finished, and fourteen miles nearly finished, and on the remaining thirteen miles half the excavation and embankments were completed.

His Excellency Gov. Lincoln has corresponded with the Secretary of War on the subject of assistance from the U. S. Officers in the survey of a route for a Rail Road. The survey was made and the route was readily afforded, if the appropriation and time would have been permitted.

One Robinson Factory has been discontinued at Ipswich. The British having improved so much in the machinery, as to be able to manufacture with greater rapidity, and to undersell the American in our market, though the domestic article is the best. The factory discontinued, employed 300 young ladies in Lucca Work. A new Net Factory in Ipswich, about to be established at Ipswich.—The New-Port Cotton purchases its Robinsons.

The Essays of Philanthropos on Peace and War.—A neat little volume of 180 pages, bearing the above title, has recently been published by Mr. John T. Burnham of Exeter. The Essays are written in a plain and easy style, and expose in a concise but forcible manner, the ostensible and real causes of war, first in the Portland Mirror, and are worthy of being generally read and studied.

Colonization Society.—The Secretary of the American Colonization Society has given notice that the Managers are making arrangements to fit out one or two expeditions for the Colony of Liberia, so soon as funds shall be received adequate to the accomplishment of this object. The apparatus for the expedition, the season most favorable for their departure is near, and the co-operation of the several Auxiliary Societies, and of all friendly to the Institution, is now earnestly invited in obtaining the means necessary to effect this important purpose.

Commemoration by the Africans.—On the 5th the various societies, viz: Mutual Relief, Wilberforce, Clarkson Union, Brooklyn, &c. and a large body of colored people from the city and vicinity, assembled at the City Hall, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the emancipation of the colored people in New York, between 3 and 4000, formed a line in Hudson-square, and marched through the principal streets, under their respective banners, with music, and directed by a marshal on horseback, to Zion Church; where an oration was delivered by Mr. John Mitchell. The church was decorated with flags, and the audience was remarkably well dressed, and conducted themselves in the procession, with great propriety.

The day was also observed at Albany and New Haven. In Albany, Rev. N. Paul, pastor of the African congregation, delivered an oration.

Athenaeum Exhibition.—This fashionable resort was closed on the 10th inst. after having remained open two months. We understand that upwards of twelve thousand persons have visited it during that time. There are to be several succeeding exhibitions in the same Hall, which is spacious and convenient. The next exhibition is to be the Panorama of Versailles, afterwards the Panorama of Athens. Beef.—We are told that about 340 beefs from New York and Ohio have been sold at Brighton within a few weeks. A few calves and two of the best fat calves in the city, of Connecticut river, were procured in New York; now our feeders have to contend in our markets with graziers from the Genesee, the Ohio, and Lake Erie, and no hulks are purchased here for the New York market.

The Steamboat Independence, Winwall, on Tuesday last performed the voyage from New York to Albany in twelve hours and fifteen minutes, with 265 passengers, of whom more than a hundred were ladies. The number taken on board for part of the distance was 340.

We are happy to announce the arrival of another Tea Ship at this port—and trust that a fair share of the China Trade is again returning to us; but Govt. should, as soon as possible, commence the reduction of the enormous duty on Teas—and proceed with the reduction as fast as is consistent with justice to the holders—or have the reduction retrospective.

Horseracing put down in Pennsylvania.—At Bristol in that State, preparations were recently made for a horserace, when a distinguished citizen and magistrate appeared among the sportsmen, and declared his determination to enforce the existing laws of the land against it. This he did, and the race was stopped, and the spectators retired, generally convinced, on reflection, that the race was a salutary one. This race was to have been on Monday, and multitudes had occupied the Sabbath in travelling, or other preparations.

Washington Theatre.—Mr. Burroughs, the Manager of this Theatre in Boston, in announcing his "farewell to the public," says, "I have brought the present company [of performers] here with a view of establishing a Summer Theatre;" but "regrets to add, that his attempt has failed, and he is a considerable loser by the experiment."

Lottery business in New-York.—The selling of lottery tickets is completely cut up in the city. When the new law went into operation, about 30 licenses were taken out, and the business of the charitable institutions of about \$7500. Since, however, the business has been so dull, that several have shut shop, pulled down their signs, and taken themselves to other occupations. Some of the most ancient of lottery vendors sell two or three tickets a week, and some as many as half a dozen. Before next spring, the whole lot of lottery dealers will be reduced to a handful.

Lightning.—A Rochester N. Y. paper of the 4th says, Our village was visited on Monday evening, with a fine refreshing shower, accompanied by unusually vivid lightning, and two startling peals of thunder. One of the flashes electrified the whole village, and struck the Presbyterian church and Mr. Carpenter's saw mill, the former of which was destroyed, and the latter was slightly injured. Two persons were brought to the floor, and many others sensibly affected by the violence of the shock. The house of Caleb Herrington, Esq. of Perrinton, was struck, and about half of it shivered to pieces. An ox belonging to Mr. Fassett, of Penfield, was killed, while lying at the foot of an elm tree, which attracted the fluid.

Stage Accident.—As a stage coach was passing the Passaic river, near the Hanover church, New-Jersey, the bridge suddenly gave way, and plunged the carriage and wheel horses into the river, where the water was 10 or 12 feet deep. The stage fell 9 or 10 feet before it struck the water. There were 16 passengers and the driver, who all escaped safe, excepting a few slight bruises.

Another Steam Boat burnt.—A Mobile paper of June 18, says, the Steam Boat Fort Adams, at Gunter's Mill, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The boat was laid up for the season, and there can be no doubt that the fire was by the hand of an incendiary. It is only a few weeks since we recorded the destruction of the steam boat Elizabeth, laid up near the mouth of three mile creek, which was also the work of design. In both cases the perpetrators have not been far gone without detection.

Two young women, daughters of Mr. Stafford, of Alachushader, Florida, were recently burnt to death by the explosion of a cask of whiskey, from which they were drawing—the fire was communicated from the candle.

Philadel. Paper. The town of Orange, Conn. adjoining New-Haven, was burnt by a fire, which was caused by a storm, on the 5th inst. The hail fell to the depth of two inches, and cut down the grain and fruits.

Fire.—A fire broke out in the Globe tavern, Augusta, Geo. on the 2d inst. and consumed about 20 buildings, besides small ones.

Accidents on the 4th of July.—At Buffalo, N. Y. two young men with families were severely injured when loading a heliport. The last of one was blown to the ground, and the other had an arm so mangled as to require amputation.—At Wilmington, Del. two young men were dreadfully torn and bruised in the same way. One of them had a large wound made in his forehead, one side of his face taken off, and a part of his breast torn away. The other, Mr. Hyatt, had his right hand literally torn to pieces, (and he was under the operation of amputation of the arm.) before other wounds—for the former, there is very little hope of recovery; the latter may be restored.—At Somerville, N. Y. a young man was severely injured. His left arm has been amputated, and fears are entertained for his life.—Andrew Patrick, of Roxbury, Mass. was so wounded by another explosion at a gun, at Wilmington, N. C. that his life is despaired of.—At Middlebury, Vt. a party of young men went from the village on a hunting excursion. On their return they stopped at the House of Mr. Piper; where the accidental discharge of a musket severely wounded a daughter of Mr. P. About 30 shot penetrated her face, neck & breast.

Celebration of Independence.—We were informed a few days since, by a respectable physician of consequence, that he had the care of three young men in this city, who were sick with a bilious fever, in consequence of excessive drinking, at the late celebration of our national freedom.

The fever was of a confirmed and obstinate character, and the sufferers would probably be unable to attend to their business for a month or six weeks.—Philanthropist.

Licenses in New Hampshire.—By a law passed at the last session of New Hampshire legislature, some good provisions have been made against intemperance. No person can now sell spirituous liquors, to be drunk on their premises, without being duly licensed by the selectmen of the several towns in which they reside, and the selectmen are authorized to license only such as in their opinion are of good moral character, and who will not abuse the privilege thus granted to them. The fee for a yearly license is Twenty Dollars.

Deeds.—The Kentucky Republican says, we understand that Governor Desha has pardoned his son Isaac. The power to grant pardons before conviction, though questionable, has been repeatedly asserted and exercised by former Governors of Kentucky, and perhaps other states. The whole of the late term of Harrison Circuit Court was devoted to this case. Nine jurors only were obtained on the last day—the prisoner having exercised to the extent of the law, the privilege of peremptory challenge. The judge refused to renew the recognizances of the sureties or again release the prisoner on bail, in consequence we presume of the state of his health not now requiring such indulgence. The Governor being present when the Judge remanded his son Isaac to jail, addressed the people in a speech of considerable length, and concluded by reversing the order of the Court and setting his son at liberty. We are not informed of any favor observed by his Excellency, except the speech in which it is said, he treated the Court with great indignity.

Capital Trial.—The trial of James Smith for the murder of his wife in July last, came on last week at Plymouth before the Supreme Judicial Court. The verdict of the jury was not Guilty by reason of insanity.

Trials in New-York.—In the cases which have been on trial at New-York, for conspiracy to defraud certain monied institutions, Jacob Barker and Mr. Vermilyea have been brought in guilty, and Mr. Davis acquitted without hesitation.

A Duel took place at Pawtucket, (R. I.) June 12, between a French gentleman of high respectability, who acts in an official capacity under the French government, and a Pole, formerly a General in the French army during the revolution—the names of the persons we cannot learn. It seems they went with their seconds and surgeons from Boston to Pawtucket on Tuesday evening, selected their ground on the new Turnpike, a short distance from the village, met at four o'clock in the morning, and at the first fire, the Frenchman was shot through the fleshy part of both thighs.

The National Journal proves by extracts from the muster rolls of several U. S. Companies, that Gregory, who recently published in Boston, an account of his 15 years captivity and sufferings among the Indians, is an impostor. He deserted from Fort Washington on the Potomac, on the 7th of December, 1816.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Daniel Hudd, to Miss Hannah G. Clark; Mr. John Elliot, to Miss Harriet Langley; Mr. Oliver W. Bird, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Jenkins; daughter of Richard Hills, Esq.; Rev. Benj. Dorr, to Miss Esther K. Odin; Mr. William Rayner, to Miss Susan Clark; Capt. Benj. S. Rudick, of Eden, Me. to Miss Alice F. Webster.

In Cambridge, Mr. John Adams Bates to Miss Susan Nickels; Mr. Quincy Stoddard, to Miss Mary A. Phillips, formerly of this city.—In Salem, Rev. George Leach, pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, to Miss Abigail, daughter of the late Rev. E. Nelson, of Malden.—In Salisbury, Mr. Timothy Sweet, to Miss Polly, daughter of Capt. Ashland Ogwood.—In West Bridgewater, Mr. Richard Church, of Machias, to Miss Rhoda F. Pollock, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ashbury, to Mrs. Sarah Horner.

In New-York, Rev. William A. Curtis, of Miss Rowland S. Bartow; Rev. William H. Lewis, of Walden, Orange Co., to Miss Elmeline J. Barrow. The ladies are both daughters of Mr. Robert S. Bartow.

In Kentucky, Rev. Samuel K. Sued, of Washington Co., to Miss Nancy Green, of Lincoln.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Thomas Wightman, 65; Mr. John Brigham, of Ubridge; 40; Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. John Wightman; 46; Mr. Patrick Ennis; Mr. Henry H. Clark; Mr. John Dick, 22; Mr. Rufus Guilely, 40; Mr. William Bangs, 32; Mrs. Cynthia Caten, 46; Frederick Davis, 34; widow Anne Bright, 78; Mrs. Ann wife of Mr. Cornelius Johnson, 34.

In Charlestown, widow Jane Raymond, XCVI, wife of Mr. Thomas R. Taylor, formerly of Boston.—In Danbury, Mr. Joshua Fulson, about 19.—In Framingham, Mr. Luther Rice, 84.—In Reading, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Edmund Parker, Esq. 42.—In Duxbury, Abigail Sampson, 92.—In Scituate, Mr. Allen Culp, 53.—In Dartmouth, Mr. Isaac Howland, 73.—In Westford, Rev. NATHANIEL BARNSTREED, 57.—In Westford, Mr. John Adams, 82.

In Penobscot, N. H. Miss Malinda, daughter of Mr. Joseph Emery, 22.—In Plymouth, Alexander Blair, Esq.

Drowned, in Medford river, while bathing, Edward Floyd, aged 13, son of Mr. James F.

In Peterham, Mass. Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Israel Houghton. The circumstances were singular. Mr. H. had returned from meeting; went to the closet for refreshment, and while eating became choked. After recovering, he turned to his wife, and said, "If she could cough had continued one moment longer, you would have been a widow." Then, said she, we should have both gone together, and immediately expired.—[Monipfer Fat.]

